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JCOB Rec'd PCT/PTO

03 MAY 2001

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23911

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

May 3, 2001

BOX PCT

Honorable Commissioner of
Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Attorney Docket No. 1574/49884

Re: Transmittal Letter to the United States
Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US)
Concerning a Filing Under 35 U.S.C. §371

International Application No.: PCT/FI00/00819
International Filing Date: 25 September 2000

Priority date claimed: 29 September 1999
Priority application number: 944556

Inventorship: Kristiina YLIHONKO, et al.

Title: THE GENE CLUSTER INVOLVED IN ACLACINOMYCIN
BIOSYNTHESIS, AND ITS USE FOR GENETIC
ENGINEERING

Enclosed herewith for entering the national stage in the
United States is the above-referenced international
application.

1. [X] This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a
filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.
2. [] This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items
concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371.
3. [X] This express request to begin national examination
procedures (35 U.S.C. §371(f)) at any time rather
than delay examination until the expiration of the
applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. §371(b) and
PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).

09/830994

INTERNATIONAL APPLN. NO.: PCT/FI00/00819
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 1574/49884

JC08 Rec'd PCT/PTO 03 MAY 2001

4. [] A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. [X] A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2))
- a. X is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
- b. _____ has been transmitted by the International Bureau. A copy of Form PCT/IB/308 is attached hereto.
- c. _____ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. [] A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(2)).
7. [X] Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3))
- a. _____ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau)
- b. _____ have been transmitted by the International Bureau
- c. _____ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired
- d. X have not been made and will not be made
8. [] A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3)).
9. [X] An oath or declaration of the inventors (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(4)) is:

[X] Attached in the regular manner.

[] NOT included, but deferred under P.L. 97-247.

INTERNATIONAL APPLN. NO.: PCT/FI00/00819
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 1574/49884

10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5))
11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An Assignment of the invention in favor of the following organization is enclosed for recordation. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST Preliminary Amendment.
- ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT Preliminary Amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items of information:
- ☒ International Search Report
- ☒ 4 Sheets of Formal Drawings
- ☐ Sheets of Informal Drawings
- ☒ A paper and computer readable copy of a Sequence listing, with a statement under 37 C.F.R. §1.821(f).
- ☒ A statement of revocation of restrictions/conditions of deposited biological material.
- ☒ Kindly appoint as associate attorneys (if not already a principal attorney) or agents:

Herbert I. Cantor, Reg. No. 24,392; James F. McKeown, Reg. No. 25,406; Donald D. Evenson, Reg. No. 26,160; Joseph D. Evans, Reg. No. 26,269; Gary R. Edwards, Reg. No. 31,824; and Jeffrey D. Sanok, Reg. No. 32,169

INTERNATIONAL APPLN. NO.: PCT/FI00/00819
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 1574/49884

[X] The total amount due for the filing fee in this case
is:

[X] Based on Small Entity Status

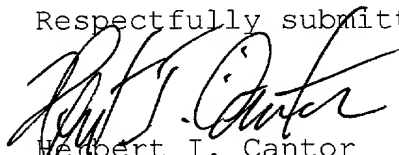
Total Number of Claims: 22

Total Independent Claims: 1

Basic filing fee, \$860/\$430.	\$ <u>430.00</u>
Independent Claims above 3, \$80/\$40 ea.	\$ <u> </u>
Total claims in excess of 20, \$18/\$9 ea.	\$ <u>18.00</u>
Multiple dependency penalty, \$270/\$135	\$ <u>135.00</u>
Declaration surcharge, \$130/65	\$ <u> </u>
English translation surcharge, \$130	\$ <u> </u>
 TOTAL FILING FEE DUE	 \$ <u>583.00</u>

Please forward all communications regarding this
application to the undersigned at the letterhead address.

Respectfully submitted,


Herbert I. Cantor
Reg. No. 24,392

HIC/tcv

THE COMMISSIONER IS AUTHORIZED TO CHARGE ANY FEES
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNT NO. 05-1323. THIS FORM IS FILED IN
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Serial No. TO BE ASSIGNED

oxidoreductase, a dTDP-glucose 4,6-dehydratase, a glycosyl transferase, an isomerase, an aklaviketone reductase, a polyketide assembler, a cyclase, an aminomethylase, a glucose-1-phosphate thymidyl transferase, and an aminotransferase.

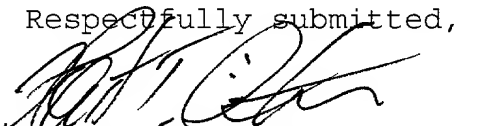
REMARKS

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #1574/49884).

Respectfully submitted,

May 3, 2001


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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: KRISTIINA YLIHONKO ET AL.

Serial No.: TO BE ASSIGNED

Filed: CONCURRENT HERewith

Title: THE GENE CLUSTER INVOLVED IN ACLACINOMYCIN
BIOSYNTHESIS, AND ITS USE FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to examination and calculation of the fees, please
amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 6, 7, and 8 without prejudice.

Please add new claims 14 and 15 as follows:

14. (New) The process according to claim 9, wherein the DNA
fragment includes an activator, a dehydratase, an oxidoreductase,
a dTDP-glucose 4,6-dehydratase, a glycosyl transferase, an
isomerase, an aklaviketone reductase, a polyketide assembler, a
cyclase, an aminomethylase, a glucose-1-phosphate thymidyl
transferase, and an aminotransferase.

15. (New) The process according to claim 13, wherein the
DNA fragment includes an activator, a dehydratase, an

The gene cluster involved in aclacinomycin biosynthesis, and its use for genetic engineering

Field of the invention

5

This invention relates to the gene cluster for aclacinomycin biosynthesis derived from *Streptomyces galilaeus*, and the use of the genes included therein to obtain hybrid antibiotics, or to increase yields of aclacinomycins or related antibiotics.

10 **Background of the invention**

Anthracyclines are widely used anticancer agents. Seven different anthracyclines are in worldwide clinical use: daunorubicin, doxorubicin, idarubicin, epirubicin, pirarubicin, zorubicin and aclarubicin. A representative compound is doxorubicin, being the most efficient and acting on a wide array of malignancies. A variety of toxic effects, like cumulative cardiotoxicity found with doxorubicin has sometimes led to discontinuation of the treatment. Furthermore, there are some type of malignancies which do not respond to available anthracyclines. The mechanism of action of anthracyclines, reflecting to their clinical efficiencies, is not clear, although most researchers consider inhibition of topoisomerase II as a desired effect. Generation of free radicals derived from quinonic structures is suggested to be related to side effects such as cardiotoxicity. Anthracyclines have recently been reviewed by Professor Strohl and his group (1997).

Aclacinomycin A (aclarubicin) first described by Oki *et al.* (1975) is an anthracycline antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces galilaeus* ATCC 31133 and *S. galilaeus* ATCC 31615. It is active against tumor cells and exhibits alleviated toxic properties as compared with doxorubicin. However, its activity does not reach solid tumors, limiting its use in leukemia treatment. Aclarubicin differs from the other counterparts in its structure. A trisaccharide moiety, rhodosamine-2-deoxyfucose-cinerulose A is attached at C-7 by a glycosidic bond, whereas at the corresponding position of daunomycins only one sugar residue, daunosamine, is attached.

Despite the long history of anthracyclines, three decades or so, the studies on their biosynthesis are still going on, and there is further interest to obtain novel molecules for the development of cancer chemotherapeutics. A method currently used for finding novel molecules for drug screening is genetic engineering. Cloning the genes for anthracycline biosynthesis facilitates the production of hybrid anthracyclines, as well as their use in combinatorial biosynthesis to generate novel molecules. As regards the chemical nature of anthracyclines currently in clinical use, aclarubicin has unique features which make its biosynthetic genes interesting in creating novel products.

- 10 Regarding the genes for deoxyhexose pathway, Madduri *et al.* (1998) have reported that a gene derived from avermectin biosynthesis cluster caused the production of hybrid anthracyclines altering a sugar moiety when transferred into a *S. peucetius* strain. The product obtained was epirubicin, a commercially important anthracycline. In this case a hydroxy group in the daunosamine moiety was in the opposite stereochemistry due to the action of an avermectin biosynthesis gene.

- S. galilaeus* has been used as the host to prepare hybrid anthracyclines using the genes derived from rhodomycin pathway from *S. purpurascens* (Niemi *et al.*, 1994) and from nogalamycin biosynthesis cluster from *S. nogalater* (Ylihonko *et al.*, 1996a). The genes for nogalamycin pathway were used to generate the hybrid anthracycline production in *S. steffisburgensis* producing typically steffimycin (Kunnari *et al.*, 1997). Previously, biosynthesis genes for actinorhodin have been expressed in *S. galilaeus*, resulting in the formation of aloesaponarin (Strohl *et al.*, 1991). These hybrid compounds were modified in the aglycone moiety. Recently, the biosynthesis genes involved in deoxyhexose pathway of nogalamycin were used to generate hybrid compounds using the *S. galilaeus* mutants as hosts (FI pat. appln No. 982295).

- As shown above, *S. galilaeus* has been used as a cloning host to generate novel molecules, whereas its use to donate the genes has not been described. The identified genes involved in aclacinomycin biosynthesis include polyketide reductase gene (Tsukamoto *et al.*, 1994), aklanonic acid methyl ester cyclase (GeneBank, ACCESSION AF043550) and genes for polyketide synthase (Hutchinson and Fujii, 1995; the sequence not available).

Summary of the invention

The present invention concerns a gene cluster, most of the genes of which are derived from deoxyhexose pathway for rhodosamine, 2-deoxyfucose and/or rhodinosose. The gene cluster
 5 was cloned from *S. galilaeus* ATCC 31615 and it is involved in biosynthesis of aclacino-
 mycins.

Detailed description of the invention

10 The experimental procedures of the present invention include biochemical and chemical
 methods conventional in the art. Detailed description of the techniques not explained here
 are given in the manuals by Hopwood *et al.* 'Genetic manipulation of Streptomyces: a
 laboratory manual'. The John Innes Foundation, Norwich (1985) and by Sambrook *et al.*
 (1989) 'Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual'.

15 The publications, patents and patent applications cited herein are given in the reference list
 in their entirety.

The present invention concerns particularly the discovery of the gene cluster for aclacino-
 20 mycin biosynthesis. The cluster, when introduced into *S. peucetius* strains caused the
 production of hybrid antibiotics modified in their sugar moiety.

Several strategies may be adopted to clone genes for an antibiotic. Using *E. coli* as a host
 for a gene library, hybridization is the most advantageous screening strategy. The probe for
 25 hybridization may be any known fragment that shows sufficient homology to the bio-
 synthetic cluster for aclarubicin sugars, to be able to hybridize with said cluster. A DNA
 fragment which is identical to the desired region is preferred. Such a fragment, called Sg-
 dht, was obtained by PCR amplification of *S. galilaeus* chromosomal DNA, using de-
 generated oligonucleotides annealing to the conserved region of 4,6-dehydratase gene. 4,6-
 30 dehydratase is the first enzyme participating to a reaction series that converts a glucose
 molecule bound to a nucleotide into 6-deoxy sugars generally found in antibiotics. Using
 this probe it was possible to clone the cluster of deoxyhexose pathway from a restricted

gene library. To simplify the cloning strategy the library was prepared in a pUC-based plasmid (e.g. pBluescript or pWHM1109) replicating in *E. coli*.

The strategy to clone the genes involved in aclacinomycin biosynthesis according to the invention was in brief: Total DNA was isolated from *S. galilaeus* (ATCC 31615) and digested with several restriction enzymes that yield fragments of 10 kb in average. Restriction fragments were analyzed by Southern hybridization using a homologous DNA fragment, Sg-dht, as a probe. *Bgl*II gave a hybridized fragment of 8.5 kb, and a double digestion with *Xho*I and *Not*I gave a hybridized fragment of 7 kb. DNA digestion using (i) *Bgl*II and (ii) *Xho*I-*Not*I was carried out and the fragments were ligated to the *E. coli*-*Streptomyces* shuttle vector, pWHM1109, digested with *Bam*HI and to the pBluescript digested with *Xho*I-*Not*I, respectively. The ligation mixtures were introduced into *E. coli* XL1BlueMRF' that exhibits alleviated restriction-modification systems. Colonies were plated on the agar plates in the dilution to give 200 to 600 cfu (colony forming units) per plate. Well grown colonies were transferred in nylon membranes for hybridization, which was carried out using the Sg-dht probe. Six out of the 786 *Bgl*II-digested clones gave hybridization signal and 7 out of 1523 of those clones carrying *Xho*I-*Not*I fragments. Hybridization and washes were carried out in the stringent conditions of 65°C in a low salt concentration. Several techniques for the labeling of the probe and for hybridization are possible, but the procedure according to Boehringer Mannheim's "The DIG System User's Guide for Filter Hybridization" is preferred. The colonies giving hybridization signals were cultivated for plasmid isolation. The plasmids were analyzed by Southern hybridization to confirm the reliability of the colony hybridization. Plasmids containing the desired DNA fragments (Sg4 and Sg5) were designated as pSgc4 (*Bgl*II-fragment) and pSgc5 (*Xho*I-*Not*I fragment)(see Fig. 2).

The fragments, Sg4 and Sg5, were subcloned for sequencing in *E. coli* vectors pUC19 and pBluescript. In total 30 subclones were used to obtain the nucleotide sequence of Sg4 and Sg5. The sequenced cluster revealed thirteen genes involved in biosynthesis of aclacinomycins. Comparison with the sequences found in the sequence library suggested the functions as *sga*2 for an activator, *sga*3 for a dehydratase, *sga*4 for oxidoreductase, *sga*5 for dTDP-glucose 4,6-dehydratase, *sga*6 for glycosyl transferase (GTF), *sga*7 for a putative

isomerase, *sga8* for aklaviketone reductase, *sga9* for a putative polyketide assembler, *sga10* for a putative cyclase, *sga11* for aminomethylase, *sga12* for glucose-1-phosphate thymidyl transferase, *sga13* for aminotransferase. The function of *sga1* is not suggested based on similarity searches. Based on the deduced functions, nine genes are involved in glycosylation pathway. The genes involved in the formation of aglycone are *sga8*, *sga9*, and *sga10*. The activator, *Sga2*, may control both the glycosylation system and the formation of aklavinone via polyketide pathway.

Sg4 derived from *pSgc4* was cloned in the *Streptomyces* expression vector *pIJE486* (Ylihonko *et al.*, 1996b) in *S. lividans* TK24 to give *pSgs4*. This vector is a high copy number plasmid that replicates in several *Streptomyces* spp. (Ward *et al.*, 1986) and it contains a constitutively expressed promoter, *ermE* (Bibb *et al.*, 1985) upstream from the multiple cloning site. The plasmid *pSgs4* isolated from TK24 was introduced into the *S. galilaeus* strains that are blocked in deoxyhexose pathway of aclacinomycin biosynthesis and into the *S. peucetius* mutants producing ϵ -rhodomycinone based on a lesion in glycosylation genes. The ability of aclacinomycin production was restored by three *S. galilaeus* mutants, H063, H054 and H065. The mutant strain H063 accumulates aklavinone and it was completely complemented by the plasmid *pSgs4*. Instead, H054 and H065 producing aklavinone glycosides sharing neutral sugars, but not rhodosamine, were only partially complemented by *pSgs4*. Surprisingly, H063 carrying *pSgs4* (H063/*pSgs4*) was able to produce aclacinomycins two-fold to that of the wild type *S. galilaeus*. *S. peucetius* M18 and M90 which produce ϵ -rhodomycinone were selected to hosts for *pSgs4*. L-rhamnosyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone (El Khamed *et al.*, 1977) was obtained when *pSgs4* was expressed in the mutants M18 and M90 and, in addition, M18/*pSgs4* produced L-daunosaminyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone (Essery and Doyle, 1980). The structures were not new ones but this demonstrates the ability of the gene cluster according to the present invention to generate hybrid products in a heterologous host. To produce hybrid compounds we prefer to use E1 medium supplemented with a suitable antibiotic, in this case, thiostrepton, to maintain the selection pressure for the plasmid containing strains. The products were extracted by organic solvents and purified by chromatography to obtain the compounds in high purity for structural elucidation.

Examples to further illustrate the invention are given hereafter.

Brief description of the drawings

5 **FIG. 1** shows the structures of aclacinomycin, daunomycin and ϵ -rhodomycinone.

FIG. 2 is a diagram of the gene cluster for aclacinomycin biosynthesis.

FIG. 3 describes the proposed biosynthesis pathway for sugars found in aclacinomycins.

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FIG. 4 shows the structures of the hybrid compounds produced by M18/pSgs4 (**1** and **2**) and M90/pSgs4 (**2**).

EXPERIMENTAL

15

Materials used

Restriction enzymes used were purchased from Promega (Madison, Wisconsin, USA), Fermentas (Lithuania) or Boehringer Mannheim (Germany), alkaline phosphatase from
20 Boehringer Mannheim, and used according to manufacturers' instructions. Proteinase K was purchased from Promega and lysozyme from Sigma. HybondTM-N nylon membranes used in hybridization were purchased from Amersham (Buckinghamshire, England), DIG DNA Labelling Kit and DIG Luminescent Detection Kit from Boehringer Mannheim. Qiaquick Gel Extraction Kit from Qiagen (Hilden, Germany) was used for isolating DNA from
25 agarose.

Bacterial strains and their use

Escherichia coli XL1BlueMRF' (Stratagene, La Jolla, California) was used for cloning.

30

Streptomyces lividans TK24 was the first cloning host for gene expression. The strain was provided by prof. Sir David Hopwood, John Innes Centre, UK.

The wild type, *Streptomyces galilaeus* ATCC 31615, produces aclacinomycins. It was used here to donate the genes of the invention.

Streptomyces galilaeus H039 (Ylihonko *et al.*, 1994) produces Akv-(Rho)₀₋₃. It was used as an expression host for pSgs4 being more easily transformed than the other mutants or the wild type.

Streptomyces galilaeus H054 (Ylihonko *et al.*, 1994) produces Akv-Rho-dF-(CinA)₀₋₁, Akv-dF-dF-(CinA)₀₋₁ and Akv-dF-Rho-Rho. It was used as an expression host for pSgs4.

Streptomyces galilaeus H063 produces aklavinone. It is a mutant strain derived from the wild type *S. galilaeus*. H063 was used as an expression host for pSgs4.

Streptomyces galilaeus H065 produces aklavinone with neutral glycosides. It is a mutant strain derived from the wild type *S. galilaeus*. H065 was used as an expression host for pSgs4.

Streptomyces peucetius M18 and M90 producing ϵ -rhodomycinone are the mutants derived from *S. peucetius* var. *caesius* (ATCC 27952). They were used as expression hosts for pSgs4.

Plasmids

E. coli cloning vectors pBluescript SK (Stratagene) and pUC19 (Pharmacia, Sweden) were used for making the subclones for sequencing and pBluescript was used also as a vector of a gene library.

pWHM1109 (provided by prof CR Hutchinson, Wisconsin, USA) is a shuttle vector replicating in *E. coli* and in streptomycetes. It was used as a vector of a gene library.

pIJ486 is a high copy plasmid vector provided by prof. Sir David Hopwood, John Innes Centre, UK (Ward *et al.*, 1986).

pIJE486 (Ylihonko *et al.*, 1996b) is an expression vector containing *ermE* (Bibb *et al.*, 1985) to promote expression of the cloned genes.

Nutrient media and solutions

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For cultivation of *S. galilaeus* for total DNA isolation TSB medium was used. Lysozyme solution (0.3 M sucrose, 25 mM Tris, pH 8 and 25mM EDTA, pH 8) was used to isolate total DNA. TE buffer (10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 and 1mM EDTA) was used to dissolve DNA.

10 TRYPTONE-SOYA BROTH (TSB)

Per litre: Oxoid Tryptone Soya Broth powder 30 g.

ISP4

Bacto ISP-medium 4, Difco; 37 g/l.

15

E1 Per litre in tap water:

	glucose	20 g
	soluble starch	20 g
	Farmamedia	5 g
20	Yeast extract	2.5 g
	K ₂ HPO ₄ •3H ₂ O	1.3 g
	MgSO ₄ •7H ₂ O	1 g
	NaCl	3 g
	CaCO ₃	3 g

25 pH adjusted to 7.4 before autoclaving

General methods:

NMR data was collected with a JEOL JNM-GX 400 spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR
30 samples were internally referenced to TMS.

The anthracycline metabolites were determined by (i) HPLC (LaChrom, Merck Hitachi, pump L-7100, detector L-7400 and integrator D-7500) using a LiChroCART RP-18 column. Acetonitrile:potassium hydrogen phosphate buffer (60 mM, pH 3.0 adjusted with
35 citric acid) was used as a mobile phase. Gradient system starting from 65 % to 30 % of

potassium dihydrogen phosphate buffer was used to separate the compounds. The flow rate was 1 ml/min and the detection was carried out at 480 nm, and (ii) by TLC using precoated Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ glass plates (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) with an elution solution of toluene:ethyl acetate:methanol:formic acid (50:50:15:3).

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ISP4 plates supplemented with thiostrepton (50 µg/ml) were used to maintain the plasmid carrying cultures.

Example 1. Cloning the gene cluster for aclacinomycin biosynthesis

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1.1 Selection of clones by hybridization

For isolation of total DNA, *Streptomyces galilaeus* was grown for four days in 50 ml of TSB medium supplemented with 0.5% glycine. The cells were harvested by centrifuging for 15 min (3900 x g) in 12 ml Falcon tubes, and stored at -20°C. Cells from a 50 ml culture were used to isolate DNA. 5 ml of lysozyme solution containing 5 mg/ml of lysozyme was added on the cells of each Falcon tube, and incubated for 20 min at 37°C. 500 µl of 10% SDS containing 0.7 mg of proteinase K was added on the cells, and incubated for 80 min at 62°C, another 500 µl of 10% SDS containing 0.7 mg of proteinase K was added, and incubation was continued for 60 min. The sample was chilled on ice and 600 µl of 3M NaAc, pH 5.8 was added, and the mixture was extracted with equilibrated phenol (Sigma). The phases were separated by centrifuging (1400 x g) for 10 min. The DNA was precipitated from the water phase with an equal volume of isopropanol and collected by spooling with a glass rod and washed by dipping into 70% ethanol, air dried and dissolved in 500 µl of TE-buffer.

25

Southern hybridization to determine suitable restriction enzymes for preparing the restricted plasmid libraries was carried out using *Bgl*II, *Xho*I, *Not*I and their combinations. A fragment of about 9 kb hybridizing with the Sg-dht probe was preferred. For hybridization 600 ng of digested *S. galilaeus* DNA was loaded onto the agarose gel and after electrophoresis, the DNA was transferred from the gel to a nylon membrane by vacuum blotting. Hybridization was carried out according to Boehringer Mannheim's manual 'The DIG System User's Guide for Filter Hybridization'. The probe for hybridization, Sg-dht, which was used for

30

colony hybridization as well, was obtained by amplifying a gene fragment from the *S. galilaeus* DNA which is internal to the 4,6-dehydratase gene and corresponds to the fragment of 6345 to 6861 shown in SEQ ID NO:14. PCR was used for amplification, and the sequences for the degenerated oligonucleotide primers were 5'-CSGGSGSSGCS-
 5 GGSTTCATSGG-3' (forward, SEQ. ID. NO:15) and 5'-GGGWRCTGGYRSGGSCCG-TAGTTG-3' (reverse, SEQ. ID. NO:16). Suitable fragments were a 9 kb *Bgl*II fragment and a 7 kb *Xho*I-*Not*I fragment.

Ten micrograms of the chromosomal DNA was digested with *Bgl*II. The DNA fragments
 10 were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and the band of 8 to 9 kb were cut from the 0.6% low gelling temperature SeaPlaque® agarose. The DNA band was isolated from the gel using Qiagen Gel Extraction Kit. The isolated fragment was ligated to pWHM1109 plasmid vector digested with *Bam*HI and dephosphorylated, in the ratio of 3 moles of the insert DNA to 1 mole of the vector DNA. The ligated DNA was introduced into *E. coli*
 15 XL1BlueMRF' by electroporation. Using the whole ligation mixture 786 colonies were obtained. The colonies were grown on agar plates for at least 12 h and transferred to nylon membranes. Hybridization of colony membranes was carried out as Southern using Sg-dht as a probe. Six clones gave signal in hybridization and the corresponding colonies were plated on agar and inoculated in 3 ml of LB medium for isolation of the plasmid DNA.
 20 Southern hybridization was used to study whether the plasmids derived from the clones carried the desired insert. Four of these plasmids contained the 4,6-dehydratase gene fragment and gave the identical restriction map thus carrying the same fragment representing both orientations. The fragment was designated as Sg4 and the plasmid containing the fragment as pSgc4.

25

In the same manner the plasmid library representing a 7 kb *Xho*I-*Not*I DNA fragment derived from *S. galilaeus* was constructed. pBluescript was digested with *Xho*I-*Not*I and the library containing the gene fragments of around 7 kb was constructed. In total 1523 colonies were hybridized and seven turned to be the desired clone. As described above, the
 30 clones were studied for the *Xho*I-*Not*I fragment. The insert fragment was designated as Sg5 and the plasmid as pSgc5. The strain *E. coli* XL1Blue MRF'/pSgc5 obtained was deposited according to the rules of the Budapest Treaty at Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen

und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ) on August 12, 1999 with the accession number DSM 12999. The fragments Sg4 and Sg5 overlap within 836 bp corresponding bases from 6181 to 7016 in SEQ ID NO:14.

5 1.2. Subcloning the fragments for sequencing

To determine the nucleotide sequence of the whole cluster of the Sg4 and Sg5 suitable subclones were constructed. The convenient restriction sites were used for subcloning the 14806 bp region in the plasmids pUC19 and pBluescript. Nineteen subclones were needed to sequence Sg4, and 11 subclones for Sg5.

10

E. coli XL1BlueMRF' cells containing the subcloned plasmids were cultivated overnight at 37°C in 5 ml of LB-medium supplemented with 50 µg/ml of ampicillin. To isolate plasmids for sequencing reactions Wizard Plus Minipreps DNA Purification System kit of Promega or Biometra Silica Spin Disc Plasmid DNA Miniprep kit of Biomedizinische Analytik GmbH were used according to the manufacturers' instructions.

15

DNA sequencing was performed using the automatic ABI DNA sequencer (Perkin-Elmer) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

20 1.3 Sequence analysis and the deduced functions of the genes

Sequence analyses were made using the GCG sequence analysis software package (Version 8; Genetics Computer Group, Madison, Wis., USA). The translation table was modified to accept also GTG as a start codon. Codon usage was analyzed using published data (Wright and Bibb 1992).

25

According to the CODONPREFERENCE program the sequenced DNA fragment revealed 11 complete open reading frames (ORFs), and two 5' ends of the other ORFs (*sga1* and *sga13*). The functions of the genes were concluded by comparing the amino acid sequences translated from their base sequences to the known sequences in the data banks. The results are shown in Table 1 referring to the sequence data given in the application.

30

The suggested functions for the genes match well with a proposed biosynthetic pathway of sugars of aclacinomycins (Fig. 3). The last residue in a trisaccharide moiety of aclacinomycins is rhodnose that is enzymatically converted to cinerulose. Aclacinomycin N, a precursor of aclarubicin, contains rhodnose as the third sugar residue.

Table 1.

Gene	Position	Amino acids	Deduced function	Remarks
<i>sga1</i>	-1986 compl	>662	unknown	not complete Seq.ID.NO:1
<i>sga2</i>	2523-3341	272	activator	Seq.ID.NO:2
<i>sga3</i>	3355-4659 compl	434	dehydratase	Seq.ID.NO:3
<i>sga4</i>	4821-5810	329	oxidoreductase	Seq.ID.NO:4
<i>sga5</i>	5920-6891 compl	323	dTDP-glucose 4,6-de- hydratase	Seq.ID.NO:5
<i>sga6</i>	6879-8210 compl	443	glycosyl transferase (GTF)	Seq.ID.NO:6
<i>sga7</i>	8287-9618 compl	443	putative isomerase	Seq.ID.NO:7
<i>sga8</i>	9642-10445 compl	267	aklaviketone reductase (KRII)	Seq.ID.NO:8
<i>sga9</i>	10471- 10905 compl	144	putative polyketide assembler	Seq.ID.NO:9
<i>sga10</i>	11115- 11894	259	putative cyclase	Seq.ID.NO:10
<i>sga11</i>	11956- 12672	238	aminomethylase	Seq.ID.NO:11
<i>sga12</i>	12685- 13560 compl	291	glucose-1-phosphate thymidyltransferase	Seq.ID.NO:12
<i>sga13</i>	13783- 14805	341	aminotransferase	Seq.ID.NO:13 not complete

1.4 Expression cloning in *Streptomyces* strains

The 8 kb *Bam*HI-*Hind*III fragment from pSgs4 was ligated in pIJE486 to give pSgs4.

Plasmid pSgs4 was introduced into *S. lividans* TK24 by protoplast transformation. The strain *S. lividans* TK24/pSgs4 obtained was deposited according to the rules of the

- 5 Budapest Treaty at Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ) on August 12, 1999 with the accession number DSM 12998. The plasmid pSgs4 was isolated from the strain, and further transferred into *S. galilaeus* mutant H039. The plasmid prepare isolated from H039 was subsequently introduced into H063, H054, and H065 mutants deficient of glycosylation system of aclacinomycins. The usage of H039 as a
10 primary *S. galilaeus* host was due to the better efficiency for the intake of foreign DNA.

- S. galilaeus* mutants were studied for complementation by cultivating the clones containing pSgs4 in E1 medium supplemented with thiostrepton (10 μ g/ml). The products from a 500 μ l sample of the culture broth were extracted with toluene:methanol (1:1) at pH 7. The
15 metabolites from both the transformed clones and the mutants were analyzed by TLC and HPLC to find the differences caused by pSgs4. H063 producing endogenously aklavinone was restored to aclacinomycin producer with pSgs4. No aklavinone was found in the culture broth of H063/pSgs4. However, complementation was not completed when pSgs4 was expressed in H054 and H065. Both of the mutants produce aklavinone with neutral
20 glycosides. Incomplete complementation was presumably due to the loss of the plasmids of some bacterial cells during cultivation, or a low expression of the genes needed as an activator is not present in pSgs4.

- In the same manner, pSgs4 isolated from TK24 was introduced into the *S. peucetius*
25 mutants M18 and M90. The characteristic product for these mutants is ϵ -rhodomycinone. The strains M18/pSgs4 and M90/pSgs4 containing the plasmid were cultivated in E1 medium supplemented with thiostrepton (10 μ g/ml), and the metabolites therein were analyzed by TLC and HPLC. Both of the clones revealed an altered production profile as compared with the products obtained from the mutants. M90/pSgs4 accumulated a
30 glycosylated product, yielding ϵ -rhodomycinone as the aglycone. The compound was identified as L-rhamnosyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone which has been previously synthesized (CAS=63252-11-9) by El Khaled *et al.* (1977).

M18/pSgs4 produced two compounds differing from the parental strain. According to the HPLC and TLC data one compound was the same as was produced by M90/pSgs4, L-rhamnosyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone, and the other one was L-daunosaminy- ϵ -rhodomycinone, which was previously characterized by Essery and Doyle (1980).

Table 2: TLC and HPLC data of the hybrid products

Product	Rf-value	Retention time
ϵ -rhodomycinone	0.67	6.70
L-rhamnosyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone	0.38	5.00
L-daunosaminy- ϵ -rhodomycinone	0.04	4.06

1.5 Applicability of pSgs4 for strain improvement

Since H063 was completely complemented by pSgs4, the production level of aminoglycosides was studied. For this purpose, H063/pSgs4, H063 and the wild type *S. galilaeus* were cultivated in E1 medium in the Erlenmeyer bottles for four days. Two samples of 2 ml from each culture were extracted first with toluene:methanol (1:1) in acidic conditions to remove the neutral glycosides and the aglycones. The extraction procedure was repeated until neutral glycosides and the aglycones had disappeared from the water phase. The amount of anthracycline metabolites in toluene phase was determined and is shown in Table 3. Aclacinomycins containing rhodosamine were extracted from the water phase by chloroform. Both toluene and chloroform extracts were analyzed by TLC and toluene phases contained mostly aklavinone and the degradative products. Chloroform phases contained mainly aminoglycosides, although minor amounts of the aglycones were also detected. Extracts were evaporated to dryness and subsequently dissolved into 1 ml of methanol. The amounts of anthracycline metabolites were detected by spectrophotometer at 430 nm. The amounts related to absorbance were calculated using an extinction coefficient of 13000. The results given as mg/l of cultivation broth are shown in Table 3. The production of aclacinomycins by H063/pSgs4 was at least twofold better than obtained by the wild type.

Table 3.

Sample	Chloroform phase aminoglycoside fraction		Toluene phase aglycone fraction	
	Absorbance	Concentration (mg/l)	Absorbance	Concentration (mg/l)
H063	0.401	12.6	2.956	92.3
H063/pSgs4	2.751	85.9	2.974	92.9
<i>S. galilaeus</i>	1.338	41.8	0.690	21.5

- 10 The ability to increase the yield of aclacinomycins by pSgs4 in the mutant H063 suggests that the genes according to the present invention are useful in strain improvement.

Example 2. Compounds generated by pSgs4

- 15 The seed culture, 180 ml of E1 culture of the plasmid containing strains, M18/pSgs4 or M90/pSgs4, was obtained by cultivating each of the strains in three 250 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 50 ml of E1-medium supplemented with thiostrepton (5 µg/ml) for four days at 30°C, 330 rpm. The combined culture broths (180 ml) were used to inoculate 13 l of E1-medium in a fermentor (Biostat E). Fermentation was carried out for five days at
20 28°C (330 rpm, aeration: 450 l/min).

The cells were harvested by centrifuging. 2.6 l of methanol was used to brake the bacterial cells. The anthracycline metabolites were extracted from methanol solution at pH 8 using 2 l of ethyl acetate and the extract was evaporated to dryness. The viscous residue was loaded
25 onto a silica column of 4 × 10 cm and toluene:ethyl acetate:formic acid (50:50:3) with increasing amount of methanol was used as an eluent. Pure fractions were pooled and extracted with 1M phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) and water. Organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and then treated with hexane to effect precipitation. Pure compounds appeared as red powders dried under vacuum.

Complete structural determination of the compounds were accomplished by NMR. Proton and carbon assignments were based on a conventional NOE difference, pHSQC and HMBC measurements. Connectivities in particular relied heavily on HMBC experiment.

- 5 As deduced from the data given in Table 4, the structures revealed were L-rhamnosyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone (1) and L-daunosaminyl- ϵ -rhodomycinone (2) shown in Figure 4.

Although these structures were not novel, the generation of the hybrid products by the genes involved in glycosylation portion of aclacinomycin biosynthesis well demonstrates
10 that the genes of pSgs4 are functional and ready to use in drug discovery for finding novel molecules.

Deposited microorganisms

- 15 The following microorganisms were deposited according to the Budapest Treaty at Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ), Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig, Germany.

Microorganism	Accession number	Date of deposit
20 <i>S. lividans</i> TK24/pSgs4	DSM 12998	12 August 1999
<i>E. coli</i> XL1BlueMRF'/pSgc5	DSM 12999	12 August 1999

Table 4. ^1H and ^{13}C chemical shifts of **1** (DMSO_{d6}) and **2** (trace of TFA in DMSO_{d6}) in 400 and 100 MHz, respectively.

Site	1		2	
	^1H	^{13}C	^1H	^{13}C
1	7.74, 1H, dd, 7.5, 0.9	118.9(d)	7.74, 1H, dd, 7.5, 1.0	119.7(d)
2	7.64, 1H, dd, 8.4, 7.5	136.5(d)	7.68, 1H, dd, 8.1, 7.5	137.4(d)
3	7.22, 1H, dd, 8.4, 0.9	124.1(d)	7.24, 1H, dd, 8.1, 1.0	125.0(d)
4	-	161.8(s)	-	162.6(s)
4-OH	12.00, 1H, s	-	exchange broadened	-
4a	-	115.2(s)	-	115.9(s)
5	-	189.9(s)	-	190.6(s)
5a	-	110.4(s)	-	111.4(s)
6	-	156.2(s)	-	157.1(s)
6-OH	13.41, 1H, s	-	exchange broadened	-
6a	-	135.1(s)	-	135.7(s)
7	5.14, 1H, d, 4.5	70.9(d)	5.15, 1H, d, 3.6	71.3(d)
8A	2.31, 1H, d, 15.1	28.9(t)	2.33, 1H, d, 14.6	34.0(t)
8B	2.14, 1H, dd, 15.1, 4.5	-	2.21, 1H, dd, 14.6, 3.8	-
9	-	70.0(s)	-	70.9(s)
10	4.16, 1H, s	51.2(d)	4.23, 1H, s	51.8(d)
10a	-	134.8(s)	-	136.1(s)
11	-	156.0(s)	-	156.8(s)
11-OH	12.77, 1H, s	-	exchange broadened	-
11a	-	110.8(s)	-	111.1(s)
12	-	185.4(s)	-	186.0(s)
12a	-	132.6(s)	-	133.3(s)
13A	1.73, 1H, dq, 13.9, 7.4	31.7(t)	1.83, 1H, dq, 14.1, 7.3	32.0(t)
13B	1.38, 1H, dq, 13.9, 7.4	-	1.47, 1H, dq, 14.1, 7.3	-
14	1.05, 3H, t, 7.4	6.09(q)	1.13, 3H, t, 7.3	6.90(q)
15	-	170.4(s)	-	171.1(s)
16	3.63, 3H, s	51.7(q)	3.70, 3H, s	52.3(q)
1'	5.28, 1H, brs	103.7(d)	5.52, 1H, d, 3.1	100.7(d)
2'	3.83, 1H, d, 5.2	70.9(d)	2.18, 2H, m	27.1(t)
3'	3.44, 1H, dd, 9.0, 5.2	70.8(d)	3.40, 1H, dd, 11.8, 5.1	55.5(d)
4'	3.41, 1H, dd, 9.1, 9.0	72.0(d)	3.98, 1H, brs	67.0(d)
5'	3.77, 1H, dq, 9.1, 6.2	68.9(d)	4.21, 1H, q, 6.3	65.3(d)
6'	1.29, 3H, d, 6.2	16.9(q)	1.32, 3H, t, 6.3	16.7(q)

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Claims

1. An isolated and purified DNA fragment, which is the gene cluster for the anthracycline biosynthetic pathway of the bacterium *Streptomyces galilaeus*, being included in a 7 kb
5 *XhoI-NotI* fragment and a flanked 8.5 kb *BglII* fragment of *S. galilaeus* genome.
2. The DNA fragment according to claim 1, which comprises the nucleotide sequence given in SEQ ID NO:14, or a part thereof having similar characteristics, or a sequence showing at least 84 % homology to said sequence.
- 10 3. A recombinant DNA, which comprises the DNA fragment of claim 1 or 2, or a part thereof having similar characteristics, cloned in the plasmid replicating in *Streptomyces* or in *E. coli*.
- 15 4. The recombinant DNA according to claim 3, which is the plasmid pSgs4 deposited in *S. lividans* strain TK24/pSgs4 with the accession number DSM 12998.
5. The recombinant DNA according to claim 3, which is the plasmid pSgc5 deposited in *E. coli* strain XL1BlueMRF'/pSgc5 with the accession number DSM 12999.
- 20 6. Use of the genes derived from the DNA fragment of claim 1 or 2 in the production of anthracycline metabolites.
7. Use of the genes derived from the DNA fragment of claim 1 or 2 to increase aclacinomycin production.
- 25 8. Use according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the genes are encoding an activator, a dehydratase, an oxidoreductase, a dTDP-glucose 4,6-dehydratase, a glycosyl transferase, an isomerase, an aklaviketone reductase, a polyketide assembler, a cyclase, an aminomethylase,
30 a glucose-1-phosphate thymidyl transferase, and an aminotransferase.

9. A process for increasing aclacinomycin production in a bacterial host, comprising transferring the DNA fragment of claim 1 or 2 into a *Streptomyces* host, cultivating the recombinant strain obtained, and isolating the aclacinomycins produced.

5 10. The process according to claim 9, wherein the *Streptomyces* host is a *Streptomyces galilaeus* host.

11. The process according to claim 10, wherein the *Streptomyces galilaeus* host is a mutant strain derived from *S. galilaeus* ATCC 31615.

10

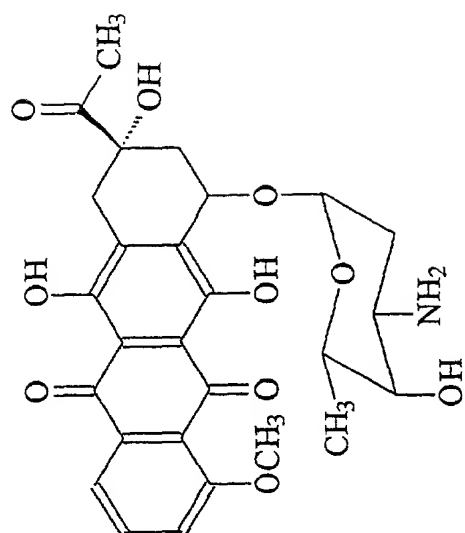
12. A process for producing metabolites, comprising transferring the DNA fragment of claim 1 or 2 into a *Streptomyces* host, cultivating the recombinant strain obtained, and isolating the compounds produced.

15 13. A process for producing anthracycline metabolites, comprising transferring the DNA fragment according to claim 1 or 2 into a *Streptomyces peucetius* host, cultivating the recombinant strain obtained, and isolating the compounds produced.

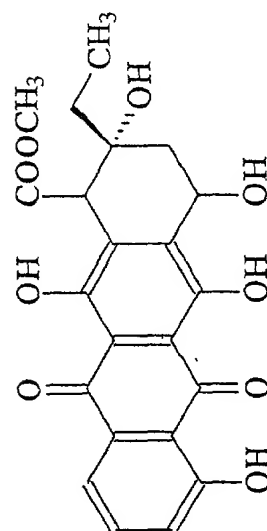
Abstract

This invention relates to the gene cluster for aclacinomycin biosynthesis derived from *Streptomyces galilaeus*, and the use of the genes included therein to obtain hybrid antibiotics, or to increase yields of aclacinomycins or related antibiotics.

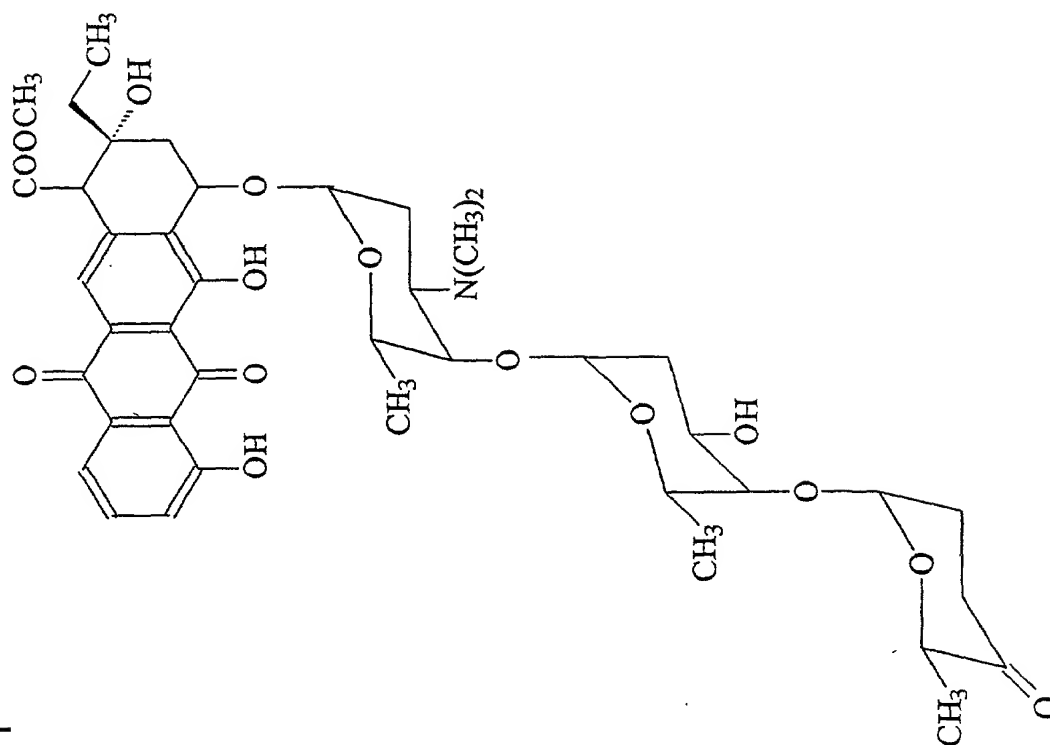
1/4



Daunomycin



epsilon-rhodomyacinone



Aclacinomycin A

Fig. 1

2/4

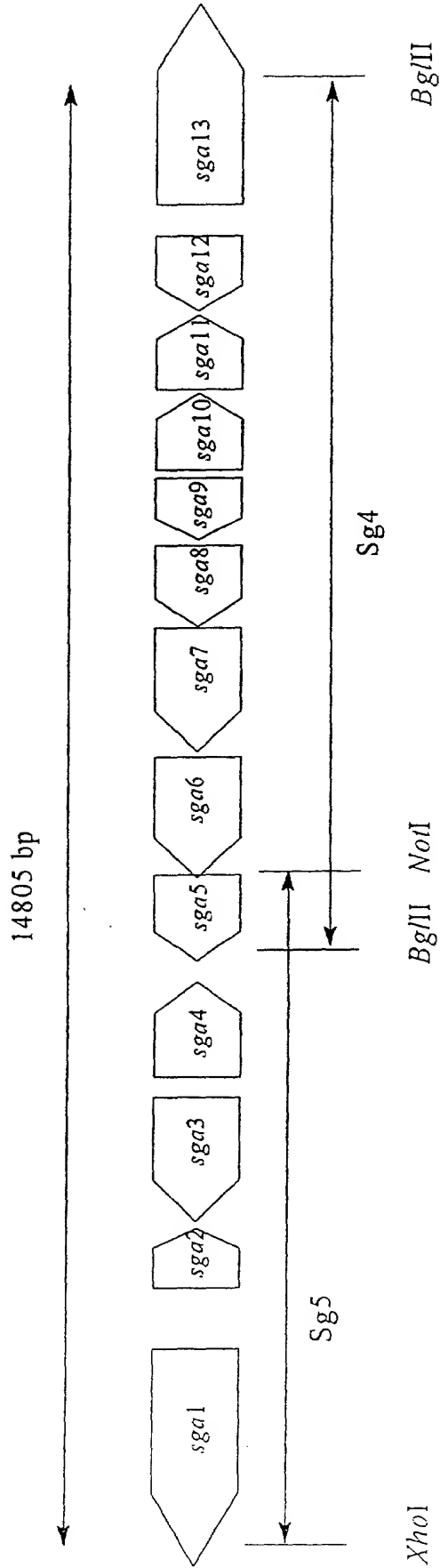


Fig. 2

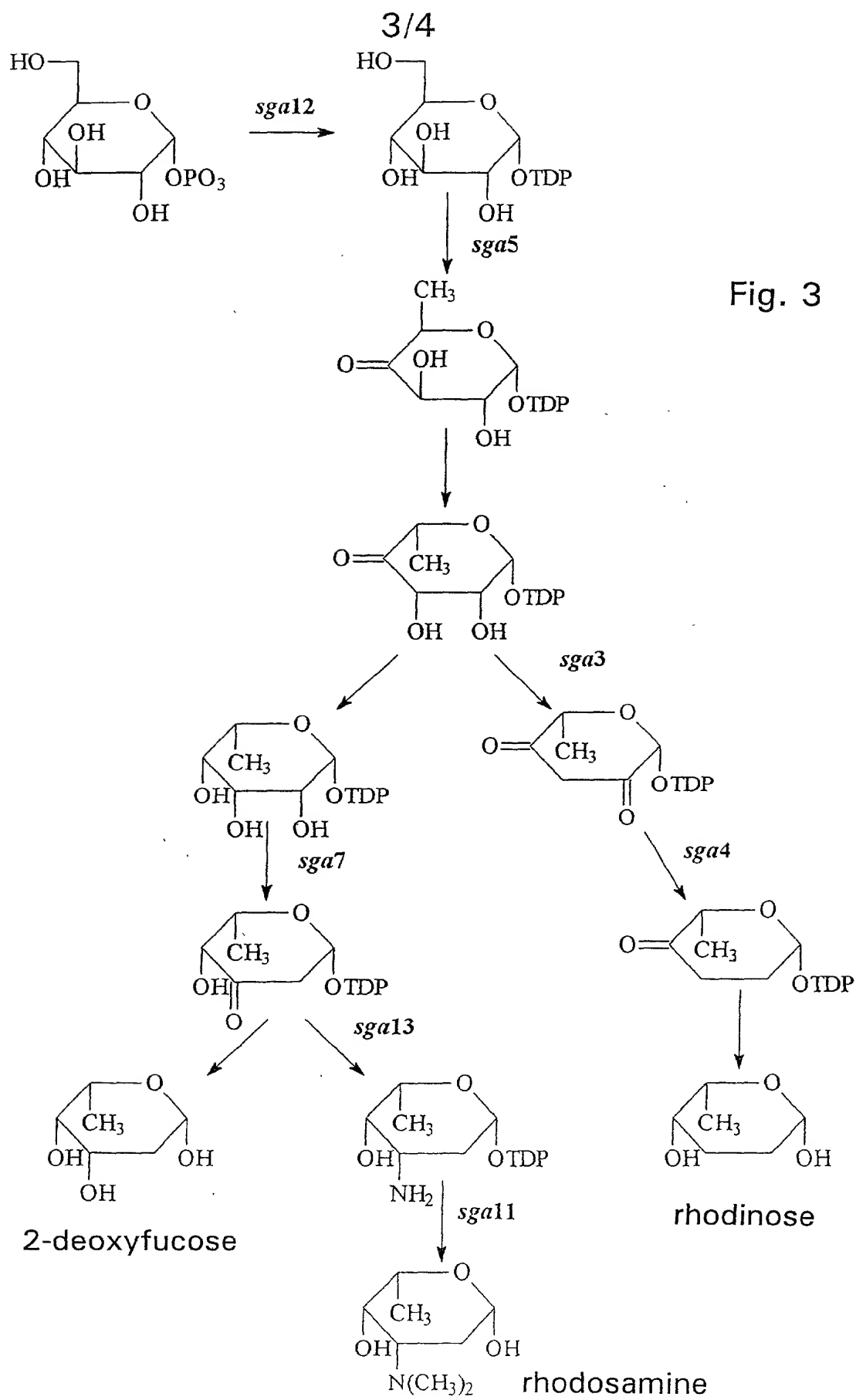
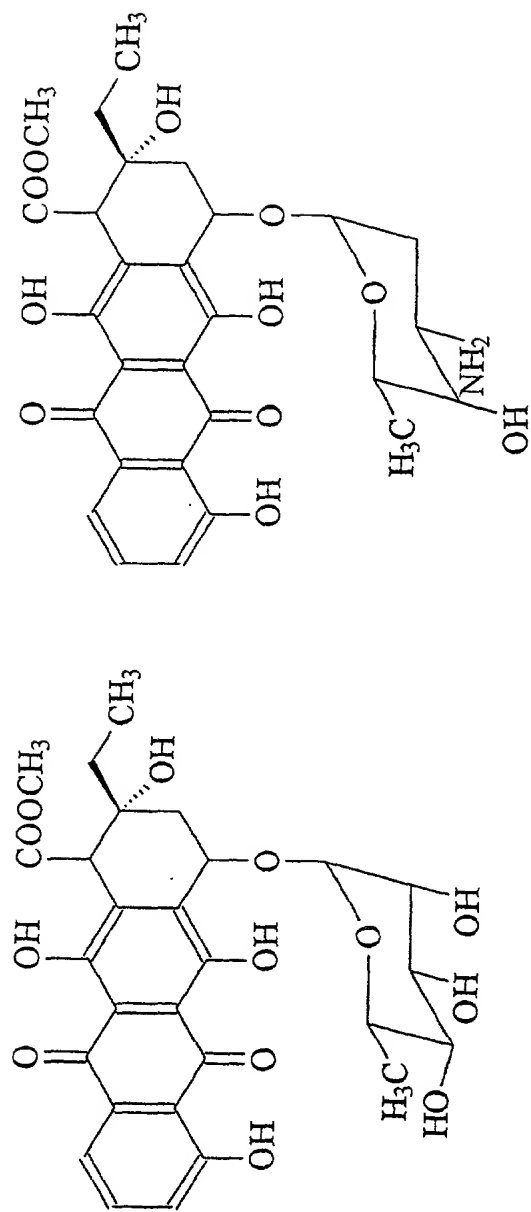


Fig. 4



1, L-rhamnosyl-ε-rhodomyacinone

2, L-daunosaminy-ε-rhodomyacinone

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

"The gene cluster involved in aclacinomycin biosynthesis,
and its use for genetic engineering"

the specification of which (check only one item below):

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed as United States application

Serial No. _____
on _____
and was amended
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Number PCT/FI00/00819
on September 25, 2000
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I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations. §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United State Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

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Finland	19992085	29.09.1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true: and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201 <i>Kristiina Ylihonko</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202 <i>Kaj Räty</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203 <i>Juha Hakala</i>
DATE 19.3.01	DATE 16.3.01	DATE 16.3.01

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Galilaeus Oy

<120> The gene cluster involved in aclacinomycin biosynthesis, and its use for genetic engineering

<130> 33318

<140>

<141>

<160> 16

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.2

<210> 1

<211> 662

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 1

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Leu Ala Pro Leu Leu Asp Gly Ser Arg Asp Leu Pro Gly Ile Val Ala
20 25 30

Asp Ala Ala Pro Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Arg Leu Val Thr
35 40 45

Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Gly Leu Leu Cys Ala Tyr Pro Gln Asp Gly Ala
50 55 60

Asp Arg Pro Glu Arg Ala Tyr Arg Ser Leu Thr Gly Leu Gln Ala Arg
65 70 75 80

Ser Ala Asp Ala Arg Asp Ala Val Leu Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Thr Gly
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Ser Pro Leu Pro Glu Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu Arg
100 105 110

Ala Ala Ala Pro Gly Glu His Ala Ala Leu Thr Leu Val Leu Cys His
115 120 125

Asp Tyr Leu Asp Pro Arg Leu Ser Ala Leu Asp Ala Glu His Arg Ala
130 135 140

Thr Gly Arg Gly Trp Leu Pro Val Arg Ala Asn Gly Thr His Leu Trp
145 150 155 160

Ile Gly Pro Phe Phe Ser Ala Gly Asp Gly Pro Cys Trp Ser Cys Leu
165 170 175

Ala Asp Arg Leu Arg Leu Arg Arg Arg Gly Glu Ala Tyr Val Gln His
180 185 190

Arg Leu Gly His Ser Gly Pro Ala Val His Arg Arg Ala Tyr Leu Pro
 195 200 205
 Ala Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Glu Ala Gly Lys
 210 215 220
 Trp Leu Ser Gly His Arg Asp Thr Val Gln Asp Ser Leu Trp Arg Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Thr Arg Thr Leu Glu Ser Ser Arg His Pro Val Arg Arg Arg Pro
 245 250 255
 Gln Cys Ser Arg Cys Gly Asp Pro Leu Leu Val Arg Asp Arg Val Ser
 260 265 270
 Ala Pro Val Val Leu Ser Ser Arg Pro Val Arg Asp Glu Ser Gly Gly
 275 280 285
 Gly His Arg Thr Phe Gly Pro Gln Glu Met Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly His
 290 295 300
 Leu Val Asp Pro Val Thr Gly Val Val Gly Glu Ile Arg Arg Asp Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Gly Pro Glu Phe Leu Asn Cys Phe Thr Arg Ser Arg Cys Arg Leu
 325 330 335
 Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Leu His Ser Pro Leu Arg Ser Pro
 340 345 350
 Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Val Thr Glu Leu His Ala Arg Val Ser Ala Leu
 355 360 365
 Ala Glu Ala Leu Glu Arg Cys Ser Gly Tyr Phe Gln Gly Asp Glu Pro
 370 375 380
 Arg Arg Arg Gly Ser Tyr Arg Glu Leu Ala Gly Leu Ala Val His Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Ser Val Gln Leu Phe Asp Arg Arg Gln Phe Glu Asp Arg Arg Ala
 405 410 415
 Trp Asn Arg Ala His Gly Pro Phe His Gln Val Thr Glu Pro Phe Asp
 420 425 430
 Glu Asp Ala Pro Ile Asp Trp Thr Pro Val Trp Ser Leu Thr Glu Arg
 435 440 445
 Arg Gln Arg Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Asn Ala Pro Asp
 450 455 460
 Ala Asp Thr Gly Phe Cys Arg Ala Thr Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ser Leu Glu Asp Ala Val Val His Gly Cys Leu Glu Leu Val Glu
 485 490 495

Arg Asp Ala Ile Ala Leu Trp Trp Tyr Asn Arg Thr Arg Gln Pro Gly
500 505 510

Val Thr Leu Asp Ala Arg Asp Pro Trp Ile Thr Arg Leu Arg Ala Val
515 520 525

Leu Arg Asp Leu Gly Arg Thr Val Trp Ala Leu Asp Leu Thr Ser Asp
530 535 540

Leu Gly Ile Pro Val Val Ala Ala Val Ser Val Arg Thr Gly Gly Thr
545 550 555 560

Ala Glu Asp Ile Val Leu Gly Phe Gly Ala His Phe Asp Pro Arg Ile
565 570 575

Ala Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu Thr Glu Leu Ser Gln Met Leu Pro Pro Leu
580 585 590

Ala Gln Glu Thr Ala Gly Asp Ala Ser Ala Tyr Thr Gly Thr Asp Pro
595 600 605

Glu Ala Met Arg Trp Phe Arg His Ala Thr Thr Ala Asn Gln Pro Tyr
610 615 620

Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Arg Arg Ser Ala Arg Pro Pro Ala Ser Leu Arg
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Pro Pro Arg Asp Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Ala Leu Leu
645 650 655

Arg Arg His Gly Leu Glu
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<210> 2

<211> 272

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 2

Val Asp Ile Trp Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Thr Ala Glu Val Arg Gly Arg
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Ser Ile Val Pro Thr Ala Ala Lys Pro Arg Gln Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu
20 25 30

Ala Ile His Ala Asn Arg Val Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Leu Met Glu Glu
35 40 45

Ile Trp Gly Thr Glu Pro Pro Gln Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr Leu His Thr
50 55 60

Tyr Ile Leu Gln Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Thr Ala Ala Tyr Gly Asp Glu
65 70 75 80

Gly Gly Val Ser Ala Lys Asp Val Leu Val Thr Gln Tyr Gly Gly Tyr
85 90 95

Cys Trp Gln Ala Pro Thr Asp Ser Val Asp Val Pro Arg Tyr Glu Arg
 100 105 110
 Leu Val Thr Ala Gly Arg Ile Ala Thr Ala Glu Asp Arg Gln Glu Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Ser Ala His Phe Arg Glu Ala Leu Ala Leu Trp Arg Gly Ser Ala
 130 135 140
 Leu Val Asp Val Arg Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Ser Ile Glu Val Ala Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Glu Glu Ser Arg Leu Gly Val Leu Glu Arg Cys Leu Glu Ala Asp
 165 170 175
 Leu Arg Leu Gly Arg His Ala Glu Leu Leu Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu
 180 185 190
 Thr Gly Arg His Pro Leu His Glu Gly Leu His Ala Gln Cys Met Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Ser Trp Gln Ala Leu Asp Val Tyr Gln
 210 215 220
 Arg Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Pro Ser Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Leu Gln Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Glu Pro Trp Leu
 245 250 255
 Asp Ala Pro Arg Tyr Gly Gly Asp Pro Val Phe Asp Arg Met Ile Ser
 260 265 270

<210> 3

<211> 434

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 3

Met Thr Ser Asp Thr Lys Ala Leu Val Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Glu Tyr
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His Arg Gln Gln Gln Pro Gly Asn Phe Gln Pro Gly Val Thr Pro Ile
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Ser Gly Ala Val Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Arg Val Ala Leu Val
 35 40 45

Glu Ala Ala Leu Asp Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Gly Ala His Ser Arg Arg
 50 55 60

Phe Glu Ser Lys Phe Ala Arg His Ile Gly Val Arg Lys Ala His Leu
 65 70 75 80

Val Asn Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Leu Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Thr
 85 90 95

Ser Pro Arg Leu Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Asp Glu Val Ile
 100 105 110
 Thr Val Ala Gly Gly Phe Pro Thr Thr Val Asn Pro Ile Leu Gln Asn
 115 120 125
 Gly Leu Thr Pro Val Phe Val Asp Leu Glu Leu Gly Thr Tyr Asn Thr
 130 135 140
 Thr Val Glu His Val Arg Ala Ala Ile Ser Asp Arg Thr Arg Ala Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Met Ile Ala His Thr Leu Gly Asn Pro Tyr Gln Val Ala Glu Ile Gln
 165 170 175
 Gln Leu Ala Thr Glu His Glu Leu Phe Leu Ile Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp
 180 185 190
 Ala Val Gly Ser Thr Tyr Gln Gly Arg Met Thr Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp
 195 200 205
 Leu Ala Thr Val Ser Phe Tyr Pro Ala His His Ile Thr Thr Gly Glu
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Cys Val Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu Glu Leu Ala Arg Ile Val Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Phe Arg Asp Trp Gly Arg Asp Cys Trp Cys Glu Pro Gly Glu Asp
 245 250 255
 Asn Thr Cys Leu Lys Arg Phe Asp Tyr Gln Leu Gly Asn Leu Pro Lys
 260 265 270
 Gly Tyr Asp His Lys Tyr Ile Phe Ser His Ile Gly Tyr Asn Leu Lys
 275 280 285
 Ala Thr Asp Leu Gln Gly Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Gln Leu Asn Lys Leu
 290 295 300
 Pro Glu Phe Gly Ala Ala Arg Arg Arg Asn Trp Gln Arg Leu Arg Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Leu Ala Asp Val Pro Gly Leu Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Thr Pro Gly
 325 330 335
 Ser Asp Pro Ser Trp Phe Gly Phe Val Ile Thr Val Leu Pro Asp Ala
 340 345 350
 Thr Tyr Thr Arg Arg Asp Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Glu Glu Arg Arg Ile
 355 360 365
 Gly Thr Arg Arg Leu Phe Gly Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg His Pro Ala Tyr
 370 375 380
 Leu Gly Thr Pro His Arg Val Ala Gly Asp Leu Arg Asn Ser Asp Ile
 385 390 395 400

Ile Thr Glu Gln Ser Phe Trp Ile Gly Val Tyr Pro Gly Ile Thr Glu
 405 410 415

Glu Met Thr Asp Tyr Met Arg Glu Ser Ile Val Glu Phe Val Thr Lys
 420 425 430

Asn Gly

<210> 4

<211> 329

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 4

Met Pro Lys Asp Thr Pro Arg Pro Val Leu Arg Ile Gly Val Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Cys Ala Asp Ile Ala Val Arg Arg Ile Leu Pro Ala Ile Val Glu His
 20 25 30

Pro Ser Val Arg Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Asp Gly Ala Arg Ala
 35 40 45

Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Arg Phe Gly Cys Ala Ala Val Thr Gly Tyr Lys
 50 55 60

Ala Leu Leu Asp Arg Glu Asp Ile Asn Ala Val Tyr Val Pro Leu Pro
 65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Met His His Glu Trp Val Thr Glu Ala Leu Thr Ala Gly Lys
 85 90 95

His Val Leu Val Glu Lys Pro Leu Ser Thr Thr Tyr Ala Gln Ser Val
 100 105 110

Asp Leu Val Ala Met Ala Gly Arg Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn
 115 120 125

Phe Met Phe Leu His His Ser Gln His Glu Ala Val Arg Ala Met Thr
 130 135 140

Gly Glu Ile Gly Glu Leu Arg Val Phe Thr Ser Ser Phe Gly Val Pro
 145 150 155 160

Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser Phe Arg His Asp Ala Arg Leu Gly Gly Gly
 165 170 175

Ala Leu Leu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Pro Leu Arg Ala Ala Gln Leu His
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Gly Glu Leu Asp Val Leu Gly Ala Cys Leu Arg Val Asp Glu
 195 200 205

Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Val Ala Gly Ser Ala Leu Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr
 210 215 220

Gly Val Thr Ala Gln Leu Asp Phe Gly Phe Gln His Ala Tyr Arg Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Val Tyr Ala Leu Trp Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg Leu Ser Val Pro Arg Ala
 245 250 255
 Phe Thr Pro Pro Arg Glu His Arg Pro Val Val Arg Ile Glu Gln Gln
 260 265 270
 Asp Arg Leu Thr Glu Val Thr Leu Pro Ala Asp His Gln Val Gly Asn
 275 280 285
 Ala Leu Asp Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala Val His Ser Glu Thr Val Arg Ala
 290 295 300
 Ser Leu Gly Glu Ala Leu Leu Arg Gln Ala Leu Leu Val Glu Gln Val
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Lys Ala Ala Arg Val Val Ser Gly
 325

<210> 5

<211> 323

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 5

Met Arg Val Leu Ile Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Phe Ile Gly Ser His Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Val Arg Ser Leu Leu Ala Gly Thr Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Pro Ser Arg
 20 25 30

Val Thr Val Val Asp Leu Leu Thr Tyr Ala Gly Asp Thr Gly Asn Leu
 35 40 45

Pro Leu Ala Asp Pro Arg Leu Asp Phe Arg Arg Leu Asp Ile Arg Asp
 50 55 60

Leu Asp Ala Leu Leu Thr Val Val Pro Gly His Asp Ala Val Val His
 65 70 75 80

Phe Ala Ala Glu Thr His Val Asp Arg Ser Leu Ser Glu Pro Ala Glu
 85 90 95

Phe Val Arg Thr Asn Val Leu Gly Thr Gln Ser Leu Leu Glu Ala Ser
 100 105 110

Leu Arg Gly Gly Val Gly Thr Phe Val His Val Ser Thr Asp Glu Val
 115 120 125

Tyr Gly Ser Ile Ala Gln Gly Thr Trp Thr Glu Glu Ala Pro Leu Leu
 130 135 140

Pro Asn Ser Pro Tyr Ala Ala Ser Lys Ala Gly Ser Asp Leu Val Ala
 145 150 155 160

Arg Ser Tyr Trp Arg Thr His Gly Leu Asp Val Arg Thr Thr Arg Cys
 165 170 175
 Ala Asn Asn Tyr Gly Pro Arg Gln His Pro Glu Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu
 180 185 190
 Phe Val Thr Glu Leu Leu Ala Gly Arg Pro Val Pro Leu Tyr Gly Asp
 195 200 205
 Gly Gly Asn Val Arg Glu Trp Leu His Val Asp Asp His Cys Arg Ala
 210 215 220
 Val His Ala Val Leu Thr Gly Gly Arg Pro Gly Glu Ile Tyr Asn Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Gly Gly Thr His Leu Thr Asn Arg Glu Met Thr Ala Lys Leu Leu
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Cys Gly Thr Asp Trp Ser Arg Val Arg Gln Val Pro Asp Arg
 260 265 270
 Lys Gly His Asp Leu Arg Tyr Ala Val Asp Asp Thr Lys Ile Arg Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Leu Gly Tyr Arg Pro Leu Arg Ser Leu Asp Asp Gly Leu Arg Glu
 290 295 300
 Val Val Asp Trp Tyr Arg Asp Arg Gln Thr His Arg Pro Glu Pro Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Arg Val

<210> 6
 <211> 443
 <212> PRT
 <213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 6
 Met Arg Val Leu Leu Thr Ser Phe Ala Leu Asp Ala His Phe Asn Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Val Pro Leu Ala Trp Ala Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly His Glu Val Arg
 20 25 30
 Val Ala Ser Gln Pro Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Thr Ala Ala Gly Leu
 35 40 45
 Thr Ala Val Pro Val Gly Ala Asp Pro Arg Leu Asp Glu Met Val Lys
 50 55 60
 Gly Val Gly Asp Ala Val Leu Ser His His Ala Asp Gln Ser Leu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Asp Thr Pro Gly Gln Leu Thr Pro Ala Phe Leu Gln Gly Trp Asp
 85 90 95

Thr	Met	Met	Thr	Ala	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asp	Asp	Pro	Met	100	105	110	
Val	Asp	Asp	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Arg	Gly	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Leu	Ile	115	120	125	
Leu	Trp	Glu	Pro	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Lys	Val	Thr	130	135	140	
Gly	Ala	Ala	His	Ala	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Pro	Asp	Leu	Phe	Met	Ser	145	150	155	160
Met	Arg	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Pro	165	170	175	
Ala	Gly	Gly	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	His	Pro	Asp	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gln	Trp	180	185	190	
Leu	Glu	Trp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Pro	Phe	Asp	Glu	Glu	Ala	195	200	205	
Val	Thr	Gly	Gln	Trp	Ser	Val	Asp	Gln	Val	Pro	Arg	Ser	Phe	Arg	Pro	210	215	220	
Pro	Ser	Asp	Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Gly	Met	Arg	Tyr	Val	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Gly	225	230	235	240
Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Asp	Trp	Leu	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Thr	Arg	245	250	255	
Pro	Arg	Val	Cys	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly	Met	Thr	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ser	Glu	Phe	260	265	270	
Pro	Asn	Ala	Val	Pro	Val	Asp	Leu	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	275	280	285	
Asp	Ile	Glu	Val	Val	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ala	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Leu	290	295	300	
Thr	His	Val	Pro	Asp	Asn	Val	Arg	Leu	Val	Asp	His	Val	Pro	Leu	His	305	310	315	320
Ala	Leu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ile	Val	His	His	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	325	330	335	
Thr	Trp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gln	Ile	Ala	Met	Gly	340	345	350	
Trp	Ile	Trp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Asp	Arg	Ala	Gln	Arg	Gln	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gly	355	360	365	
Ala	Gly	Leu	His	Leu	Pro	Ser	His	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Arg	370	375	380	
Gly	Arg	Leu	Val	Arg	Leu	Leu	Asp	Glu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	385	390	395	400

Ala Arg Leu Arg Ala Glu Ala Glu Ser Glu Pro Thr Pro Ala Gln Val
 405 410 415

Val Pro Val Leu Glu Arg Leu Thr Ala Gln His Arg Ala Arg Glu Pro
 420 425 430

Arg Arg Pro Gly Gly Thr Ser Pro Cys Val Ser
 435 440

<210> 7

<211> 443

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 7

Val Gln Thr Gln Asn Ala Pro Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Gln Gln Thr Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Leu Gly Arg His Leu Leu Thr Ala Arg Gly Phe His Trp Ile
 20 25 30

Tyr Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp Pro Tyr Ala Leu Thr Leu Arg Ala Glu Ser
 35 40 45

Asp Asp Pro Ala Leu Leu Thr Arg Arg Ile Arg Glu Ala Gly Thr Pro
 50 55 60

Leu Trp Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Ala Trp Val Thr Gly Arg His Gly Val
 65 70 75 80

Ala Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Asp Pro Arg Leu Ala Leu Arg His Ala Asp
 85 90 95

Leu Pro Gly Pro Gln Arg His Val Phe Ser Asp Ala Trp Ser Asn Pro
 100 105 110

Gln Leu Cys His Ile Ile Pro Leu Asp Arg Ala Phe Leu His Ala Ser
 115 120 125

Asp Ala Asp His Thr Arg Trp Ala Arg Ser Ala Ser Ala Val Leu Gly
 130 135 140

Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Pro Ala Glu Gly Val Arg Glu His Ala Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160

Val His Arg Glu Ala Ala Asp Arg Thr Gly Asp Ser Phe Asp Leu Met
 165 170 175

Ala Asp Tyr Ser Arg Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Leu
 180 185 190

Gly Val Pro Ala Ala Gln Arg Glu Arg Phe Ala Ala Thr Cys Leu Ala
 195 200 205

Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Asp Ala Ala Leu Cys Pro Gln Pro Leu Ala Val
 210 215 220

Thr Arg Arg Leu Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Asp Val Arg Ala Leu Val Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Leu Val Glu Ala Arg Arg Thr Gln Pro Gly Asp Asp Leu Leu Ser
 245 250 255
 Ala Val Leu His Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Gln Asp Ala
 260 265 270
 Leu Ala Val Gly Val Leu Thr Ala Val Val Gly Val Glu Val Thr Ala
 275 280 285
 Gly Leu Ile Asn Asn Thr Leu Glu Ser Leu Leu Thr Arg Pro Val Gln
 290 295 300
 Trp Ala Arg Leu Gly Glu Asn Pro Glu Leu Ala Ala Gly Ala Val Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Ala Leu Arg Phe Ala Pro Pro Val Arg Leu Glu Ser Arg Ile Ala
 325 330 335
 Ala Glu Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Gly Gln Asp Leu Pro Ala Gly Ala Gln
 340 345 350
 Val Val Val His Val Gly Ala Ala Asn Arg Asp Pro Glu Ala Phe Leu
 355 360 365
 Ala Pro Asp His Phe Asp Leu Asp Arg Pro Ala Gly Gln Gly Gln Leu
 370 375 380
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Pro His Thr Ala Leu Phe Gly Ala Phe Ala Arg Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Ala Glu Thr Ala Val Arg Thr Leu Arg Glu Arg Arg Pro Val Leu
 405 410 415
 Ala Pro Ala Gly Ala Val Leu Arg Arg Met Arg Ser Pro Val Leu Gly
 420 425 430
 Ala Val Leu Arg Phe Pro Leu Thr Thr Ser Ala
 435 440

<210> 8

<211> 267

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 8

Val Asn Arg Ala Ala Arg Pro Thr Val Arg Gly Met Ser Ala Ile Ala
 1 5 10 15

Glu Pro Thr Ala Pro Arg Gly Val Ile Val Thr Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly
 20 25 30

Ile Gly Arg Ala Thr Ala His Ala Phe Ala Asp Arg Gly Asp Arg Val
 35 40 45

Leu Val Val Gly Arg Thr Ala Ala Thr Leu Ala Gly Thr Ala Glu Gly
 50 55 60
 His Pro Gly Ile Ser Val Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Thr Asp Pro Asp Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Arg Ala Ile Thr Asp Ala Ala Leu Asp Ala Leu Gly Arg Ile Asp
 85 90 95
 Val Leu Val Asn Asn Ala Ala Thr Gly Gly Phe Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu
 100 105 110
 Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Ala Arg Glu Gln Phe Asp Ser Asn Leu Leu Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Leu Leu Leu Thr Arg Gln Thr Leu Asp Ala Leu Ser Ala Asp Gly
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Thr Val Leu Asn Ile Gly Ser Ala Gly Ala Leu Gly Arg Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Trp Pro Gln Asn Gly Val Tyr Gly Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Leu Asp
 165 170 175
 Phe Leu Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Val Glu Leu Ala Pro Arg Gly Ile Arg
 180 185 190
 Val Leu Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Val Ile Asp Thr Gly Ile Gly Glu Arg
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Met Ser Arg Glu Ala Tyr Ala Gly Phe Leu Gly Gln Ile Ala
 210 215 220
 Ala Arg Val Pro Ala Gly Arg Val Gly Arg Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Trp
 225 230 235 240
 Trp Ala Val Gln Leu Ala Asp Pro Arg Ala Ala Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ala
 245 250 255
 Val Leu Ala Val Asp Gly Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr
 260 265

<210> 9

<211> 144

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 9

Met Thr Ala Gln Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Ala Asp Val Tyr Ala Glu Val
 1 5 10 15
 Gln His Phe Tyr Ala Arg Gln Met Arg Tyr Leu Asp Ser Gly Glu Ala
 20 25 30
 Glu Thr Trp Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe Ala Pro Pro
 35 40 45

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<210> 10
<211> 259
<212> PRT
<213> Streptomyces galilaeus
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Pro	Asp	Pro	Val	Val	His	Asp	Val	Leu	Gly	Pro	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ala	Thr	
			20					25					30			
His	Met	Ser	Glu	Glu	Met	Arg	Glu	His	Phe	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Asp	Pro	
		35					40					45				
Ala	Glu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu	Gln	Leu	
	50					55					60					
Thr	Thr	His	Thr	Gly	Thr	His	Val	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ser	His	Tyr	Gly	Thr	
65				70						75					80	
Arg	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Gly	Pro	Pro	Arg	His	Ile	Asp	Glu	Met	Pro	
				85					90					95		
Leu	Asp	Trp	Phe	Phe	Arg	Pro	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gln	
			100					105					110			
Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Asp	Arg	
		115					120					125				
Ile	Gly	His	Thr	Pro	Ser	Pro	Met	Asp	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	
	130					135					140					
Ala	Asp	Ala	Trp	Ala	Gly	Thr	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Gly	
145					150					155					160	
Leu	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Val	His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Gly	Val	Arg	Val	
				165					170					175		

Ile Gly Thr Asp Ala Phe Ser Leu Asp Ala Pro Phe Gly Asp Ile Ile
 180 185 190

Thr Arg Tyr Arg Ala Thr Gly Asp Pro Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Ala His
 195 200 205

Val Ile Gly Arg Asp Arg Glu Tyr Cys Gln Val Glu Arg Leu Ala Gly
 210 215 220

Leu Asp Arg Leu Pro Ala Ala His Gly Phe Arg Val Ala Cys Phe Pro
 225 230 235 240

Val Arg Ile Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Trp Thr Arg Ala Val Ala Leu
 245 250 255

Val Asp Glu

<210> 11
 <211> 238
 <212> PRT
 <213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 11
 Met Tyr Gly Arg Glu Leu Ala Asp Val Tyr Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Ser
 1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Lys Asp Trp Gly Gln Glu Ala Ala Asp Val Ser Arg Ile Ile
 20 25 30

Thr Glu Arg Arg Pro Gly Ala Gly Ser Leu Leu Asp Val Ala Cys Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Gly Ala His Leu Ser Val Phe Ser Thr Leu Phe Glu Val Ala Glu
 50 55 60

Gly Leu Glu Ile Ala Glu Pro Met Arg Arg Leu Ala Glu Gln Arg Leu
 65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Thr Thr Val His Ala Gly Asp Met Arg Asp Phe Arg Leu Pro
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Tyr Asp Ala Val Ser Cys Met Phe Cys Ala Ile Gly Tyr Leu
 100 105 110

Glu Thr Leu Asp Asp Met Arg Ala Ala Val Arg Ser Met Ala Ala His
 115 120 125

Leu Glu Pro Gly Gly Val Leu Val Val Glu Pro Trp Trp Phe Pro Glu
 130 135 140

Asn Phe Ile Glu Gly Tyr Val Ala Gly Asp Leu Ala Arg Glu Glu His
 145 150 155 160

Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Ile Ser His Thr Thr Arg Lys Gly Arg Ala Thr
 165 170 175

Arg Met Glu Val Arg Phe Thr Val Gly Asp Ala Ala Gly Ile Gln Gln
 180 185 190

Phe Thr Glu Ile Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Phe Thr Arg Asp Glu Tyr Thr
 195 200 205

Ala Ala Phe Thr Asp Ala Gly Cys Ser Val Glu Phe Leu Glu Asp Gly
 210 215 220

Pro Thr Gly Arg Gly Leu Phe Val Gly Val Arg Glu Gln Arg
 225 230 235

<210> 12

<211> 291

<212> PRT

<213> *Streptomyces galilaeus*

<400> 12

Met Lys Gly Ile Ile Leu Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Thr Arg Leu His Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Val Ser Val Ser Lys Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Gly Asp Lys Pro
 20 25 30

Met Ile Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Ser Val Leu Met Leu Ala Asp Ile Arg Glu
 35 40 45

Ile Leu Leu Ile Cys Thr Glu Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Phe Arg Arg Leu
 50 55 60

Leu Gly Asp Gly Ser Gln Leu Gly Leu Arg Ile Asp Tyr Ala Val Gln
 65 70 75 80

Asn Arg Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Asp Ala Phe Val Ile Gly Ala Asp His
 85 90 95

Val Gly Asp Asp Asp Val Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Asp Asn Ile Phe His
 100 105 110

Gly His His Phe Tyr Asp Leu Leu Gln Ser Asn Val His Asp Val Gln
 115 120 125

Gly Cys Val Leu Phe Gly Tyr Pro Val Glu Asp Pro Glu Arg Tyr Gly
 130 135 140

Val Gly Glu Thr Asp Ala Ser Gly Gln Leu Val Ser Leu Glu Glu Lys
 145 150 155 160

Pro Leu Arg Pro Arg Ser Asp Leu Ala Ile Thr Gly Leu Tyr Leu Tyr
 165 170 175

Asp Asn Glu Val Val Asp Ile Ala Lys Asn Leu Arg Pro Ser Pro Arg
 180 185 190

Gly Glu Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp Val Asn Arg Asn Tyr Leu Ala Arg Gly
 195 200 205

Arg Ala Arg Leu Val Asp Leu Gly Arg Gly Phe Ala Trp Leu Asp Ala
 210 215 220

Gly Thr Pro Glu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Thr Gln Tyr Val Arg Thr Leu
 225 230 235 240

Glu Glu Arg Gln Gly Val Arg Ile Ala Cys Val Glu Glu Val Ala Leu
 245 250 255

Arg Met Gly Phe Ile Asp Ala Asp Met Cys His Arg Leu Gly Glu Gln
 260 265 270

Met Ser Gln Ser Gly Tyr Gly Arg Tyr Val Met Ala Val Ala Arg Glu
 275 280 285

Phe Ser Gly
 290

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ctgaacatca gctatccctg gcccggtgcac accatgtccg ggttcgccca cctcggctac 14760
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oligonucleotide primer

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